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BINGLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.



REPORTS OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,
AND SANITARY INSPECTORS,

For the Year ending December 31st, 1910.

BINGLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health,

For the Year ending December 31st, 1910.

To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council of Bingley.

GENTLEMEN,—The Urban District of Bingley comprises an area of about 19 square miles, and at the last census the population numbered 18,449. It is estimated that at the middle of 1910 this number had increased to 19,100. The population is distributed as follows :—About 11,000 persons reside in the town of Bingley. Centres of population varying from 500 to 2,000, and amounting in all to about 5,000, exist in other parts of the District, so that the urban and semi-urban or village population may be estimated at about 16,000. The rest of the inhabitants live under more rural conditions. The great majority of the urban and village population depends for employment on various branches of woollen manufacture. In the rural areas dairy-farming and market-gardening are the chief occupations. There has been very little change in the conditions of labour during the last twenty years. No new industry of importance has been introduced, and wages have not altered greatly. Women find employment readily in the factories, but many men go to work daily in neighbouring towns, where there is a greater variety of industries. There is considerable demand for child-labour, especially in spinning mills, and the half-time system is extensively adopted.

Housing Accommodation.—The supply of houses is on the whole sufficient. The type of house generally inhabited by the working classes is probably as good as can be provided under present conditions at a rent within their means. The building stone of the district is durable and less porous than in many neighbouring localities. Under the supervision of the Building and Sanitary Inspector, forty-four new dwelling-houses have been erected during the past year, all of a type considerably better than the class of houses which was usually built twenty years ago. They are of course all through houses, and all are provided with fixed baths except two, which are situated in rural parts of the District. The building of better class houses and the provision of modern conveniences show the desire of the public for increased comfort and sanitation, and no doubt mark a higher state of social advancement than previously existed, but inasmuch as not one of these new houses can be rented for less than 5/- per week, it does not appear that the poorer classes, who are for the most part able to pay only 3/- or 4/- per week, are likely to benefit in the near future.

No action has been taken under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, nor do I know of any cases in which such action is necessary. No cases of overcrowding have been reported during the year.

Water Supply.—The water supply of the District is derived from springs, with the exception of those localities which are supplied by Bradford Corporation. Reservoirs exist at Cullingworth and on Harden Road, containing respectively 1,000,000 and 250,000 gallons. A third reservoir situated at Kettlewell Close, with a capacity of about 4,000,000 gallons is practically completed. The supply is sufficient, wholesome, and free from pollution. The water has no plumbo-solvent action. The villages of Cottingley and Harden are supplied from private sources. No complaints have been received during the year, but it is very desirable that these supplies should be under the control of the Council.

Milk Supply.—The milk produced in the District is of good quality. There are 124 dairy farms with 177 cowsheds. These are regularly inspected. The Sanitary Department is empowered to take the opinion of a veterinary surgeon when it is thought necessary, especially in cases of suspected tuberculosis in cattle.

Slaughter-houses, shops for the sale of meat, and bake-houses are inspected by the Sanitary Inspector. Details of this inspection are to be found in the Sanitary Inspector's Report.

Sewerage and Drainage.—With the exception of Ryecroft and Harecrofts, all the scattered hamlets in the District are now connected with the main sewerage system. Ryecroft could be connected *via* Harden, at considerable cost relatively to the number of houses to be served, but still with advantage on account of the possible pollution of Harden water-supply. Harecrofts, on the other hand, is so situated that its sewage can be dealt with only by means of a separate sewage-purification station. At present sewage from both these places flows on to the land. Otley Road, from Brick-kilns Cottages to Eldwick Beck, is still unsewered, and as this is now becoming a favourite residential locality it will soon be necessary to form a scheme for the connection of the houses there with the Eldwick main sewer.

The Sanitary Inspector's Report contains particulars of work done in laying new sewers and drains, and in re-laying old ones. The condition of the sewers is on the whole satisfactory, although trouble has arisen in places from insufficient gradient. In certain parts of the District, notably at Cullingworth, old walled drains are still in use as sewers.

Excrement Disposal.—The Council has continued the policy begun three years ago of systematically requiring the provision of water-closets in place of privies and pail closets in all cases where alteration is considered necessary. The amount of work done in this respect during the year is shown in the Sanitary Inspector's report, but I may mention that since 1907 the number of water-closets in the District has been more than doubled, whilst the midden-privies have been reduced to about half the number that then existed.

Removal and Disposal of House Refuse.—House refuse is removed every week, every fortnight, or at longer intervals as may be found necessary. The arrangements for the different parts of the District are as follows:—From Bingley, Cottingley, Crossflatts, Mickethwaite, and Eldwick refuse is taken by the Council's workmen to the tip on the Council's property at Dowley Gap. At Harden and Wilsden it is all contracted for by farmers and removed by them. At Cullingworth it is partly taken by farmers, and partly to tips in the neighbourhood by the Council's workmen.

Nuisances are referred to in the Sanitary Inspector's report. I regret that it is still necessary to call attention to the condition of so many streets and roads in the town and neighbourhood. Dry, well-paved and dustless streets are conducive to health and comfort, and I trust that something will be done during the coming year to improve the reputation of the District in this respect. No action has been taken regarding the smoke nuisance, (except the issue of a few notices to manufacturers and others,) not however because there is no need for such action. During the last few months the nuisance has been, I think, as bad as ever, and certainly much worse than it ought to be.

Slaughter Houses, offensive trades and lodging houses are reported on by the Sanitary Inspector.

Schools.—The number of Public Elementary Schools in the District is fourteen. I have had no cause to remark on the sanitary condition of any of these during the year. In the end of 1909 and the first quarter of 1910 diphtheria was prevalent among children attending Cottingley School, and I advised that the school should be closed for three days for disinfection. Other steps taken in dealing with the epidemic are described in the section of this report which deals with the incidence of special diseases. In April, I advised closure of the Infant Department of Crossflatts School for a period of three weeks, on account of an epidemic of measles among the children. In June, a few cases of scarlet fever occurred among children attending Eldwick School, which was closed for one day for disinfection.

The medical inspection of school children is conducted by the West Riding County Council.

Method of dealing with infectious diseases; notification, disinfection, &c.—The method of dealing with a case of notifiable infectious disease is as follows: Along with notification, information is received as to whether the medical attendant or relatives of the patient wish the case to be removed to Hospital. When removal is desired it is effected as quickly as possible, usually on the same day as notification is received. Removal is conducted under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector, who then disinfects the house, notes any sanitary defects, and such particulars as milk supply, water supply, sanitary conveniences, school attended by the patient if of school age, &c. He reports to the Medical Officer, who informs the Education Authority of the occurrence of the case. When the patient is not removed to Hospital, the house is visited by the Sanitary Inspector, and reported on as above. The Medical Officer satisfies himself of the possibility of isolation at home, and the house is disinfected when the medical attendant desires. The Education Authority is notified when it is permissible for children from a house which has been

infected to return to school. During the year, over 80 per cent. of the cases of those diseases for which provision is made were isolated in Hospital. I am informed by the Education Authority of the occurrence of non-notifiable infectious diseases, such as measles, chicken pox and whooping cough, and when necessary I advise exclusion of individual scholars, or closure of school, or of a department.

The Isolation Hospital accommodation at Morton Banks and at Thornton is sufficient for the District and the Hospitals are efficiently managed.

Control of Tuberculosis.—In May, 1909, the Council adopted a system of voluntary notification of phthisis for a period of one year. On account of the small proportion of cases which were notified, it was however decided not to continue voluntary notification after April, 1910. In June of that year a sanatorium for the treatment of phthisis was opened at Morton Banks, under the control of the Keighley and Bingley Joint Hospital Board. The number of beds allotted to the Bingley Urban District is four, and these have been almost continuously occupied since the opening. Eight patients, four males and four females, have been under treatment for about three months each, and four men are at present under treatment. It is intended to use the sanatorium for cases where the disease is not far advanced. Such an institution is essentially a school to teach consumptives how best to regulate their lives so that they may obtain the fullest advantage from treatment at home, and may perhaps then continue at work with the least risk of increasing the activity of the disease, or of being dangerous to others. When so utilised, a constant succession of patients enters the sanatorium for a short stay, and results are not to be measured by the immediate effect on the patient's condition.

Much educational work in this direction has been done in recent years, and it was perhaps inevitable that the educational propaganda should at first have resulted in exaggerated alarm as to the infectiousness of tuberculosis; possibly it is necessary to frighten some people before they can be induced to take precautions. This alarm, however, tends to be prejudicial to those affected with tuberculosis, who may be looked upon by the half-instructed as dangers to society. The "big-poster" campaign which has just been inaugurated by the Special Appeal Committee of the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption may ensure a wider appreciation of the nation's losses from tuberculosis, but it will undoubtedly increase the difficulty—already sufficiently serious—which the "cured" consumptive finds in obtaining employment, and may in consequence tend to prevent patients seeking early treatment for fear of being branded as consumptives. It is, perhaps, time that we insisted less on the infectiveness of the consumptive and more on the danger of the conditions which favour the onset of the disease in susceptible persons, in fact, that we talked less about spitting and more about the hygiene of the home. The decrease in the phthisis death-rate in recent years encourages us to hope that by means of improved sanitation we may be able still further to mitigate the evil of the white man's scourge.

In all cases where houses are known to have been inhabited by phthisical persons who have died or removed to another dwelling, disinfection is undertaken by the Sanitary Department.

The Vital Statistics for the year are calculated on an estimated population of 19,100. It will probably be found when the census is taken in 1911, that the actual population is below this figure, but I hope that the difference will not be so great as seriously to increase the calculated birth and death-rate.

The Birth-rate over the whole District has declined during recent years, as is shown by the following Table.

Birth-rate in the Urban District of Bingley during the past nine years.

In 1902 the Birth-rate was calculated at 23·4			
„ 1903	„	„	21·8
„ 1904	„	„	21·3
„ 1905	„	„	22·0
„ 1906	„	„	18·9
„ 1907	„	„	19·4
„ 1908	„	„	19·6
„ 1909	„	„	16·9
„ 1910	„	„	17·9

I am informed by the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages that there has been during recent years a decrease in the number of marriages, but the decrease is proportionately not so great as the decline in the birth-rate.

It is interesting to enquire whether this fall has occurred equally amongst all classes, and the question can only be answered by estimating the birth-rate in different areas in the District. The Wards into which the District is divided for electoral purposes are not suitable units for this investigation, inasmuch as they cannot be classified according to the social status of their inhabitants. It is possible, however, to make such a distinction between some of the areas defined for the purpose of census enumeration. Unfortunately the records of births according to these enumeration areas have not been kept further back than the year 1907, and on account of their comparatively small population, four years is insufficient time from which to draw reliable conclusions as to a rise or fall in their birth-rate. But by taking the average birth-rate of these divisions for the four years and comparing this with the birth-rate of the whole District, we can find out which parts of the District are proportionately deficient or otherwise in the number of births.

Below are given the distinguishing numbers of the enumeration areas, their estimated mean population for the four years 1907 to 1910, the average birth-rate for each area for these four years, and a note describing the social condition of the inhabitants, and cost of weekly house rent, which, it is to be understood, includes rates.

No. of Area.	Estimated Mean Population 1907-1910.	Average Birth-rate 1907-10.	REMARKS.
I	966	15	Urban, mostly better working-class, house rent 4/6 to 7/- Some shopkeepers living at shops.
II	979	24	Urban, mostly poorer working class, rents 3/- to 4/-; some better houses at 5/- to 7/-.
III	943	23	Urban, mostly poorer working class, rents 3/- to 4/-.
IV	1002	16	Urban, mostly better working class, rents 6/6 to 8/6; some poorer class at 3/6 to 4/-.
V	1164	26	Urban, almost all poorer working class, at 2/6 to 4/-; a few shopkeepers at higher rents.
VI	796	12·5	Rural and village, (manufacturing).
VII	1002	15	Urban, medium working class houses, 4/- to 5/-, a fair proportion of shopkeepers living at shops.
VIII	514	20·5	Mostly residential and rural, a few poor class with rents about 3/-.
IX	623	19	Rural and village (manufacturing.)
X	416	17·5	Rural and village (manufacturing.)
XI	1147	13	Mostly residential, rents £25 per annum and upwards, a few working class, about 5/-.
XII	979	20	Manufacturing, village, rents about 4/-.
XIII	423	18	Rural.
XIV	404	22	Residential and rural.
XV	1703	13·5	Urban, better working class, rented at 6/- and upwards, a few cheaper.
XVI	1179	23	Rural, about one-third poorer working class, under 4/-.
XVII	678	15·5	Rural, market gardeners and farmers.
XVIII	1111	18	Manufacturing village.
XIX	202	17 5	Rural, farmers and farm labourers.
XX	3067	18	Large manufacturing village and rural, with farms and stone quarries.

It is apparent from this Table that the birth-rate is highest in those areas which contain the largest proportion of poorer working-class houses, rented at not more than 4/- weekly, *e.g.* Nos. II, III and V. The areas containing a larger proportion of working-class houses rented at from 5/- to 8/- or 8/6 show on the other hand a birth-rate decidedly below the average, *e.g.* Nos. I, IV

and XV. The rural and village areas take an intermediate position. Almost the lowest of all is No. XI, which contains a larger proportion of middle-class houses than any other area. It appears therefore, that the cause of the decline must be one which affects chiefly the more capable and successful of the working classes, and those a degree higher in the social scale. I believe one factor to be that a higher standard of comfort and more of the amenities of life are demanded by these classes now than formerly, and as wages have not risen in proportion to the wish for a more costly way of living, the only method of obtaining the desired result is by limiting the number of "encumbrances" or by grown-up sons and daughters contributing to the common family fund instead of setting up for themselves. That neither poverty nor the necessity for the mother to go out to work are causes of the low birth-rate is proved by the fact that amongst the very classes where these disadvantages are most in operation, the birth-rate remains highest.

Whether the reduced number of children born to the more intelligent and prosperous classes is a menace to civilisation or a provision of Nature to ensure the biological efficiency of the race is a question I do not propose to discuss. It is certain in any case that the lowered birth-rate is a matter of grave concern for the public economy.

Deaths.—The number of deaths registered in the District was 220. To this number have to be added 22 deaths of residents of the District who have died in public institutions elsewhere, viz.: Five in West Riding Asylums, fourteen in Keighley Union Infirmary, and three in other Hospitals. Two non-residents died in Bingley Cottage Hospital, so that the corrected total number of deaths of residents is 240, with one exception the smallest number of deaths in any year of which I have record. Table I at the end of this report shows the death-rate, corrected and uncorrected for the past nine years. The number of deaths of which the cause was uncertified was eight. Of the total number of deaths 50 were of persons between 70 and 80, 16 between 80 and 90, and 1 over 90.

The Infantile Mortality for the year was at the rate of 91 per 1000 births, the lowest infantile mortality recorded in the District. Over a third of these deaths occurred in the first week of life, chiefly after premature birth (see Table V.) No health visitors are employed, nor have I recommended the adoption of the Notification of Births Act, 1907, for reasons which I have stated in previous reports. If there were an Act for the Prevention of mothers of young children and those about to become mothers from working in Factories, I should strongly advise the Council to put it in force, as I believe that by this means the infantile mortality would be reduced to a level much below what will be attained in any other way.

The following Table shows the Birth-rate, Death-rate and Infantile Mortality in each Ward during the year.

Ward.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Infantile Mortality.
Central	19·7	16·3	88
South	20·8	14·8	102
West	15·3	12·3	100
North	15·7	11·2	96
East	18·2	11·6	98
Cullingworth ...	18·7	10·8	77
Wilsden	17·3	10·6	94
Whole District ...	17·8	12·6	91

For comparison I insert a Table showing the statistics for the year, of the Bingley Urban District compared with the rest of England and Wales.

	Annual Rates per 1000 living.				Deaths under one year per 1000 Births.
	Births.	Deaths.		Principal Epidemic Diseases.	
		Crud.	Corrected.		
England and Wales ...	24·8*	13·4*	13·4	0·99	106
77 Great Towns ...	25·0	13·4	14·3	1·23	115
136 Smaller Towns ...	23·7	12·4	12·9	0·88	104
England and Wales, less the 213 Towns ...	25·0	13·6	12·8	0·74	96
Bingley Urban District ...	17·8	11·5	12·6	1·15	91

* Lowest ever recorded.

Incidence of Disease.—The number of deaths from diseases generally classed as infectious, was 22, namely, measles 8, scarlet fever 1, whooping-cough 5, diphtheria 3, and epidemic influenza 5. This gives a zymotic death-rate of 1·1 per 1000 as against ·7 per 1000 in the previous year. The total number of cases of notifiable infectious disease was 115, viz.: diphtheria 38, erysipelas 17, scarlet fever 53, enteric fever 6, and puerperal fever 1. The death-rate from pulmonary phthisis was ·68 per 1000. The outbreak of **Diphtheria** at Cottingley, which was referred to in my last report, continued in the earlier months of 1910, and on account of its persistence a bacteriological examination of the throat of each child attending Cottingley School was made at the West Riding Laboratory. Out of 116 swabs, 8 gave a positive result and the children from whom these were obtained were excluded from school and either isolated at home as well as possible, or sent to hospital until examination showed the absence of *Bacillus diphtheriæ*. The school was at the same time closed for disinfection for three days. No cases occurred after April 12th. The total number of cases among children attending Cottingley Day School was 15. One boy attending evening school and two other persons were also affected. There is reason to believe that the examination of the throats of all the school children and the exclusion of all “positive” cases and of all children from families in which “positive” cases occurred had a distinct effect in controlling the epidemic. Only two cases occurred after this was done. I wish to acknowledge the kind assistance of the Medical Officer of Health for the County in arranging for the bacteriological examination of so many specimens. The total number of swabs reported on during the year was 170. In August the Council sanctioned the provision of diphtheria antitoxin free of charge for use in the case of poor patients.

The number of cases of **Scarlet Fever** was rather above the average of late years, but except for the occurrence of seven cases among teachers and children at Eldwick School, in May and June, the disease did not reach epidemic proportions. One case of **Puerperal Fever** was notified. The Midwives’ Act being administered by the County Council, the local Medical Officer has no control over midwives practising in the District.

Factories and Workshops.—It has not been found necessary to take action to remedy defective conditions in workshops or work-places. Sec. 22 of the Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1890, is in force in the District, and the provision of one closet to about twenty persons employed is considered to be sufficient, separate conveniences being provided for each sex where both are employed. There are now five underground bake-houses, and these comply with the requirements of the Council. The total number of bake-houses in the District is thirty, and all are in a satisfactory sanitary condition.

Inspection of the District.—Systematic inspection, including house-to-house inspection, is regularly made by the Sanitary Inspector and the Assistant Sanitary Inspector, and a record is kept of each house so inspected, showing the date of inspection, name of owner, name of occupier, description of house, number of rooms, number of inmates (adults and children separately), water-closet or privy and ashpit accommodation, condition of house-drains, sinks, &c., nuisances, and special notes when houses are used for any purpose which comes under the provisions of any special Act or Order, *e.g.* offensive trades, cowsheds, dairies, lodging houses, factories, workshops, bakehouses, slaughter houses. These reports are brought to my notice and premises are visited by me when necessary. During the past three years this record has been made to include 2,558 houses, the total number of inhabited houses in the District being under 4,700. Nuisances and unsatisfactory conditions are reported to the Council. Details of action taken during the year are given in the Sanitary Inspector’s report.

Rainfall.—The following Table gives in inches the monthly rainfall at Gilstead Filter-beds and at Hewenden Reservoir. The figures are kindly supplied by the Bradford Waterworks Engineer.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Gilstead	3·53	2·85	0·49	2·52	1·96	2·28	2·29	3·87	0·19	3·33	3·44	3·32
Hewenden	6·22	3·67	1·13	3·63	3·16	2·51	2·90	4·61	0·22	3·57	4·72	4·94

Totals—Gilstead, 30·06 inches, (average for 25 years, 27·74)

Hewenden, 41·28 inches, (average for 35 years, 37·86.)

In conclusion, I beg to thank the Council for their careful consideration of matters which I have brought under their notice, and the members of the Council's staff for their kind assistance in my work, and in the preparation of this report.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

H. ANGUS, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

Table 1.—Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1910 and previous years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTH.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.					TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number.	Rate. *	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.						Number.	Rate. *
				Number.	Rate per 1000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate. *						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1902	18,591	436	23.4	40	95	229	12.3	4	0	1	230	12.3	
1903	18,640	407	21.8	53	130	241	12.9	5	0	20	261	14.0	
1904	18,780	401	21.3	57	142	266	14.1	10	0	15	281	14.9	
1905	18,900	416	22.0	44	105	273	14.4	5	0	20	292	15.5	
1906	18,900	359	18.9	48	133	272	14.3	13	0	13	285	15.0	
1907	18,950	369	19.4	42	114	250	13.2	10	3	31	278	14.6	
1908	19,000	373	19.6	39	104	232	12.2	8	0	21	253	13.3	
1909	19,050	322	16.9	35	109	250	13.1	13	1	12	261	13.6	
Averages for years 1900-1909	18,851	385	20.4	45	116	252	13.3	8.5	.5	17	268	14.1	
1910	19,100	341	17.8	31	91	220	11.5	10	2	22	240	12.6	

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ... 11,841

Total population at all ages ... 18,448

Number of inhabited houses ... 4,402

Average number of persons per house ... 4.1

At Census of 1901.

The Union Workhouse is not situated in the District.

Table II.—Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1910 and previous years.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	Central Ward.				South Ward.				West Ward.				North Ward.				East Ward.				Cullingworth Ward.				Wilsden Ward.			
	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1902	2809	66	35	6	2753	65	36	10	2537	42	31	3	2794	54	25	3	3281	81	42	4	1343	37	13	2	3074	91	46	12
1903	2816	61	42	12	2760	66	47	9	2544	46	37	5	2801	64	16	4	3288	64	38	2	1350	32	31	7	3081	74	50	13
1904	2836	69	50	10	2780	79	50	9	2564	50	35	6	2821	44	39	8	3308	70	44	11	1370	18	17	4	3101	71	46	10
1905	2853	66	47	5	2797	68	44	9	2581	51	40	7	2838	51	46	4	3326	78	47	7	1387	32	25	5	3118	70	44	7
1906	2853	52	66	13	2797	60	51	9	2581	36	24	1	2838	50	27	4	3326	64	47	10	1387	20	17	3	3118	77	43	8
1907	2860	62	52	5	2804	57	41	13	2588	55	39	8	2845	50	38	5	3334	67	40	4	1394	24	18	3	3125	54	50	4
1908	2867	64	40	8	2811	61	46	7	2595	42	38	11	2852	58	33	4	3342	69	40	4	1401	21	19	0	3132	58	38	5
1909	2874	54	48	5	2818	51	38	6	2602	40	35	5	2859	49	36	5	3350	51	44	6	1408	23	23	4	3139	54	37	4
Averages of years 1900-1909	2846	62	47	8	2790	63	44	9	2574	45	35	6	2818	52	32	5	3319	68	43	6	1380	26	20	3	3111	69	44	8
1910	2881	57	47	5	2825	59	42	6	2609	40	32	4	2866	45	32	4	3358	61	39	6	1387	26	15	2	3118	53	33	5

Table III.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1910.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.							NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.								
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65																65 and upwards.
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	38		9	18	5	6	2	19	3	7	7			2	18	2	4	4				30
Erysipelas ...	17						7	3	2	2	1	1	1									
Scarlet Fever ...	53		13	36	8	2	2	11	3	6	19	9	3	2	10	2	4	17	7	1	43	
Enteric Fever ...	6			2	2	2	1	2	1		1		1	1	1	1		1			5	
Puerperal Fever ...	1					1				1												
Totals ...	115		22	50	15	11	12	35	9	16	28	10	5	5	29	5	8	22	7	2	78	

Isolation Hospitals {
 Keighley and Bingley Joint Hospital.
 Thornton Joint Hospital.

Total available beds 100.

Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated—4.

Table IV.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death, during 1910.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Deaths at the subjoined ages of 'Residents' whether occurring in or beyond the District.								Deaths at all ages of 'Residents' belonging to Localities, whether occurring in or beyond the District.					Total Deaths whether of Residents or Non-Residents in Public Institutions in the District 16	
		All Ages	Under 1 Year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards	Central	South	West	North	East	Cullingworth 14		Wilsden 15
Measles	...	8	2	5	1				2	4	1	1				1
Scarlet Fever	...	1		1							1					
Whooping Cough	...	5	2	3					1	2			2			
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	...	3		1	2											2
Epidemic Influenza	...	5					1	4	1	1					2	
Diarrhoea	...	8	4	2				2	2	3		1			1	
Enteritis	...	1	1											1		
Gastritis	...	2	1				1		1	1						
Puerperal Fever	...	1					1									
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	...	13				4	9		3	3	1	1			4	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	10			5	1	4		1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1
Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	16					9	7	6	3	1	4	1			
Bronchitis	...	16	3				6	7	2	5	2	1	4		2	
Pneumonia	...	10	1	1	1	1	4	2	2	2	1	1			2	
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	...	2					1	1	1						1	
Premature Birth	...	10	10							1	4		2	1	2	
Heart Diseases	...	39			2	3	23	11	4	5	5	6	9	4	6	
Accidents	...	5	1				4		2		1		1	1		2
Suicides	...	2					1	1	1				1			
All Other Causes	...	83	7	3	3	1	24	45	18	10	12	13	12	7	11	3
All Causes		240	32	16	14	10	88	80	47	42	32	32	39	15	33	10

Table V.—Infantile Mortality during the Year 1910.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month	1-2 Months	2-3 Months	3-4 Months	4-5 Months	5-6 Months	6-7 Months	7-8 Months	8-9 Months	9-10 Months	10-11 Months	11-12 Months	Total Deaths under One Year.
ALL CAUSES { Certified ... Uncertified ...	11	2	1	1	15	6	3		2	2		3			1		32
Measles												1			1		2
Whooping Cough							2										2
Diarrhœa, all forms										1							4
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis						3											1
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh						1											1
Premature Birth	8		1		9				1								10
Congenital defects	1				1												1
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	2	2			4		1										5
Bronchitis									1								3
Pneumonia				1	1												1
Suffocation, overlying						1				1							1
Other Causes																	1
	11	2	1	1	15	6	3		2	2		3			1		32

Births in the year { Legitimate ... 323.
Illegitimate ... 18.

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages ... 240.

Deaths in the year of { Legitimate ... 27.
Illegitimate ... 5.

Population estimated to middle of 1910 ... 19,100.

BINGLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

REPORT of the BUILDING and SANITARY INSPECTOR

For the Year ending 31st December, 1910.

To the Urban District Council of Bingley.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit for your consideration my Report of the Sanitary Works executed under your authority during the year ended 31st December, 1910.

Building Plans, New Buildings and Drainage constructed.—81 Building Plans have been approved of, and 1 disapproved of. 44 dwelling-houses have been erected, 542 yards of Main Sewers, and 3,031 yards of drains have been constructed, and 155 drains connected up to main sewers. 2074 visits to buildings, sewers and drainage in course of construction have been made. Central Ward:—Mill off Church Street, Additions to Argyll Mill, Shed in Whitley Street, 57 yards of main sewers, 750 yards of drainage, and 53 connections to main sewers. South Ward:—13 dwelling-houses, 242 yards of drainage, and 23 connections to main sewers. West Ward:—Vicarage at Harden, 220 yards of main sewers, 283 yards of drainage and 12 connections to main sewers. North Ward:—1 workshop, 25 dwelling-houses, 265 yards of main sewers, 996 yards of drainage and 45 connections to main sewers. East Ward:—5 dwelling-houses, 760 yards of drainage and 22 connections to main sewers.

Abatement of Nuisances.—8 complaints have been received, 243 houses and premises inspected, 32 formal notices served, and 114 formal notices have been complied with. There were 108 notices outstanding at the end of 1909, and 26 at the end of 1910.

Nuisances dealt with.—10 house drains have been tested by the request of the occupiers; 3 were found to be defective, and 7 were satisfactory; 88 drains have been repaired and trapped; 65 waste pipes have been disconnected; 40 cellar drains have been relaid, trapped and disconnected.

The following table gives the alterations and additions of W.C. and ashes-place accommodation.

WARDS.	Divisions.	Reconstruction of W.C. and Ashpit accommodation.						
		Provided.			Dispensed with.			
		Water Closets.	Dry Ashes Places.	Dry Ashes Bins.	Midden Closets.	Pail Closets.	Covered Middens.	Open Middens.
Central ...	1st	4	1			3		
„ ...	2nd	42	14		21	2	9	1
„ ...	3rd	67	16		39	3	10	3
South ...	4th	18	6	3	11	3	4	
„ ...	6th	3	1		2		1	
West ...	7th	34	7		22		5	1
North ...	11th	7	4		8	1	4	
„ ...	12th	60	27		47		26	
„ ...	14th	6	3		4		2	1
East ...	15th	16	3		8		3	
„ ...	16th	47	9		28	2	11	1
„ ...	17th	2		1	1		1	
Totals ...		306	91	4	191	14	76	7

There have been 47 water closets, 13 slop water closets, 1 pail closet, 19 dry ashes places, 23 dry ashes bins, and 42 baths provided in connection with new buildings, and 3 water closets, and 6 baths to existing property.

Nuisances to be dealt with.—There are 26 notices outstanding, 7 from 1908, 9 from 1909, and 10 from 1910, representing 18 nuisances arising from insanitary and insufficient privy and ashes place accommodation; when this work is carried out it will mean the conversion of 60 privies into water closets, and the provision of 10 additional water closets, and the conversion of 14 middens into dry ashes places. In looking over the district I estimate that there will be at least 150 cases in addition to the above to be dealt with, these cases will come forward as I proceed with house to house inspections. The following is a list of the names of the streets that are in bad repair, viz: Cross Lane, Green Hill Street, Clyde Street, Streets off Bradford Road, Emsley Street, the yard at the back of King's Head, Myrtle Avenue, Unity Street, and several of the back streets in the same neighbourhood, Hollings Street, Smith Street, and Town Hill Street, Cottingley. At Harden, Crossflatts, and Eldwick, there are several streets and roads in a bad state of repair.

Smoke Observations.—48 observations have been made.

Description of Works.	No. of Observations taken for a period of 60 minutes.	No. of minutes dense and moderate smoke emitted per hour in each case.													
		Dense Smoke.							Moderate Smoke.						
Argyll Mills ...	2	1	nil						2	3					
Britannia Mills ...	7	6	12	4	14	12	7	12	9	7	5	7	10	10	9
Bingley Brewery	2	1	6						2	8					
Clyde Street Mill	2	1	$\frac{1}{2}$						1	$\frac{1}{2}$					
Dubb Mill ...	5	3	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	4	3			7	5	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3	4		
Ebor Mill ...	4	nil	nil	nil	nil				1	5	nil	2			
Lilycroft Mill ...	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	nil	1			$1\frac{1}{2}$	6	1	6	4		
Paper Mill ...	7	12	4	1	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3	nil	$6\frac{1}{2}$	9	8	12	$3\frac{1}{2}$	11	1	$10\frac{1}{2}$
Prospect Mill ...	1	11							6						
Stanley Mill ...	1	$3\frac{1}{2}$							4						
Victoria Mills ...	6	14	16	20	1	2	4		4	10	14	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	

Infectious Diseases and Disinfection.—During the past year 84 cases have been notified to me; 178 visits have been made to houses in which infectious diseases have occurred, and 87 houses have been disinfected; each case was reported to the Education Department. There were 41 cases of Scarlet Fever, of these 30 were at Bingley, 4 at Cottingley, 6 at Eldwick, and 1 at Thwaites; 35 cases were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, and 6 were nursed at home. There were 38 cases of Diphtheria, 18 in Bingley, 17 at Cottingley, 1 at Crossflatts, 1 at Eldwick, and 1 at Harden; of these 31 cases were removed to the Hospital, and the other 7 were nursed at home; 4 deaths occurred. There have been 5 cases of Typhoid Fever, 3 at Bingley, 1 at Cottingley, and 1 at Eldwick; 4 cases were removed to the Hospital, and 1 was nursed at home. 6 dwelling-houses have been disinfected where deaths occurred from Consumption. Wherever a Public Library Book has been found at the house where Infectious Disease has occurred, it has been disinfected and returned to the Librarian.

Slaughter-houses.—There are 18 registered slaughter-houses; 509 visits have been made. My attention was called to one case of an animal found to be affected with tuberculosis confined to the pericardium, but small in extent, these parts were destroyed, and the bye-laws relating to cleansing, removal of blood, garbage, &c., as far as practicable have been strictly enforced.

Offensive Trades.—There are 4 persons engaged in offensive trades; 2 tripe boilers, 1 gut scraper, and 1 fell-monger; 74 inspections have been made. With reference to the gut scraper's premises, the floors have been reconstructed with concrete and made impervious.

Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops.—There are 58 cow-keepers entered in the Report Book, and 18 purveyors of milk; 106 inspections have been made of cow-sheds, dairies and purveyor's premises; 3 notices have been served with reference to drainage and cleanliness, and were complied with.

Common Lodging-houses.—There is 1 Common Lodging-house; 4 inspections have been made. The sanitary conveniences have been reconstructed, and 2 insanitary midden closets and 1 midden done away with, and 2 water-closets, 1 urinal and a dry ashes-place provided.

Factory and Workshops Acts.—There are 132 Workshops registered. Of these 38 are in the Wilsden Ward, 16 in the Cullingworth Ward, and 78 in the five other Wards. In the five Wards there have been 80 visits made by me to workshops. The whole of the workshops have been measured up, and the occupiers have been informed of the number of persons who may be legally employed therein, and due attention has throughout the year been paid to cleanliness, ventilation, sanitary conveniences and drainage. There are 9 Tailors, 13 Dress and Mantle Makers, Costumiers and Milliners, 14 Shoemakers, Cloggers and Saddlers, 5 Tanners and Plumbers, 6 Joiners and Wheelwrights, 3 Tanners and Fell-mongers, 3 Waste Sorting, 1 Burling and Mending, 1 Photographer, 1 Upholstering, 1 Jeweller, 1 Wool Sorting, 1 French Polisher, 1 Knitting, 18 Bakers and Confectioners, (including 5 under ground); 12 notices of occupation of Workshops have been received from H.M. Inspector of Factories during 1910.

Canal Boats.—In accordance with the provisions of Section 3 of the Canal Boats Act, 1884, I have made 28 visits on that part of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal which is within the limits of your District, viz:—A length of about 2½ miles, and for that purpose during the year have inspected 41 boats; 81 men were on board, in 5 cases there were women on board, these were the wives of the captains. There were no children on board the boats. All the boats were registered; The boats were all numbered corresponding with those on the certificates. There was no overcrowding; The boats were in good condition with respect to cleanliness, ventilation, painting and repairs.

Visits to out-lying parts of the District.—45 visits to Cottingley, 75 to Crossflatts and Micklethwaite, 5 to Cullingworth, 50 to Eldwick, 6 to Faweather, 44 to Harden, 8 to Thwaites, and 4 to Wilsden have been made.

Nightsoil, Dry Ashes and Rubbish Removal.—There have been 3642 loads removed at Bingley, 333 at Crossflatts and Micklethwaite, 140 at Eldwick, 228 at Harden, 289 at Cottingley, making a total of 4632 loads.

The following Table shows the types of closet accommodation, and receptacles for refuse in each Ward.

WARDS.	Water Closets.	Slop water Closets.	Pail Closets.	Midden Closets.	Open Middens.	Covered Middens.	Dry Ashes Tubs and Bins.	Dry Ashes Places.
Central	595	76	59	103	13	33	38	168
South	240	201	49	172	32	62	38	211
West	312	52	29	207	69	51	45	67
North	549	131	57	141	40	74	105	210
East	364	322	77	177	34	46	46	320
Totals	2060	782	271	800	188	266	272	976

This Report includes the whole of the District for new Buildings and Building Plans. For Sanitary Work:—The Central, South, West, North and East Wards.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

THOMAS POTTER,

Building and Sanitary Inspector.

ANNUAL REPORT, SANITARY WORK,

WILSDEN and CULLINGWORTH WARDS.

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**BINGLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.**  
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FOR THE YEAR 1910.

- 256 Inspections of Houses and Premises.
- 20 Inspections of Workshops.
- 144 Inspections of Cow Sheds and Dairies.
- 56 Inspections of Slaughter-houses and Food Shops.
- 40 Inspections of New Sewers.
- 115 Inspections of Drains.
- 16 Connections to Sewers.
- 9 Complaints Received.
- 5 Preliminary Notices Served.
- 5 Preliminary Notices complied with.
- 49 Nuisances Reported.
- 44 Formal Notices Served.
- 12 Formal Notices complied with.
- 21 Nuisances Abated.
- 6 House Drains repaired, trapped, and disconnected.
- 7 Sink Wastes trapped and disconnected.
- 57 Water Closets (flushed with Town's Water.)
- 1 Tippler Water Closet (flushed with Waste Water.)
- 15 Dry Ashes-places provided.
- 7 Pail Closets dispensed with.
- 21 Midden Closets dispensed with.
- 13 Open Middens dispensed with.
- 6 Covered Middens dispensed with.

NIGHTSOIL REMOVAL.

- 1190 Loads, Cullingworth and District.
- 1120 Loads, Wilsden.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

- 1 Typhoid Fever Case sent to Hospital.
- 12 Scarlet Fever Cases. 10 sent to Hospital. 2 treated at home.

THOMAS W. CRAGG,
Sanitary Inspector.